physician said

here was lit-

## HAVE NO PREFERENCE

INDIANA REPRESENTATIVES TAKING NO PART IN HOUSE CONTESTS.

Candidates Informed by Mr. Hemenway that the Delegation Is in a Receptive Mood-Committees.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.-Representatives Hemenway, Henry, Hardy, Hanley, Royse, Overstreet and Leighty, the seven memberselect from Indiana who have arrived in the city up to the present time, held a meeting in Mr. Hemenway's apartments at the Riggs this evening and discussed the present puzzled aspect of the campaign for the House offices. Mr. Hemenway, though a new member, has entered into the work of familiarizing himself with affairs with such energy and intelligence that he was enabled to explain the lay of the land with great accuracy to those of his colleagues who have only recently arrived. Mr. Hemenway has spent much time at the headquarters of the various candidates, and has about sized up the strengen and chances of ultimate success of every one. To each campaign manager Mr. Hemenway has explained that the Indiana delegation has thirteen solid votes, which up to the present time have no preferences, and which believe that all the candidates are good men and will administer the duties of the office for which they strive with fidelity and ability. He has also shown himself to be thoroughly familiar with the patronage at

the disposal of each office, and has gener-

ally concluded his visit to the headquarters

by the statement that there are out in In-

diana many good Republicans who would

make excellent employes under the Ser-

geant-at-arms, or the Clerk, or the Door-

keeper, and that the "delegation" is now

in a receptive mood. For a new member

Mr. Hemenway's practical shrewdness has

amazed many of the old veterans in Con-

The important subject of committee assignments was also discussed, but, pending the arrival of the remaining members of the delegation no definite steps were taken to-night. There was, however, shown a healthy spirit of harmony, and it seems almost certain that in a day or two all the members of the delegation will have amicably arranged their conflicting ambitions. As already stated, Mr. Hanley has courteously withdrawn his desire for appointtee in favor of Mr. Hemenway, and will be content with foreign affairs. Mr. Hardy has not yet withdrawn from his rivalry with Mr. Henry for public buildings and s. Mr. Royse seeks appointment on nmittee on labor, and Mr. Overstreet is anxious to be appointed on invalid pensions or elections. Mr. Overstreet says he is aware appointment to the committee on invalid pensions involves an untold amount of hard work, but he believes he can serve his people best on that committee, and is not afraid of the drudgery. Mr. Leighty wants to serve on the committee on

Captain McKee is keeping up a vigorous contest for Sergeant-at-arms, and is not dismayed by the active opposition of Mr. Russell, of Missouri, who is in the McDowell combine for that office. There is reason to believe that overtures may be made to him shortly by the managers of the Henderson contest for the clerkship to ally himself with Mr. Henderson's friends openly and thus to organize a Henderson combine to offset the McDowell combine. There is some bitterness developing between the representatives of Messrs. Mc-Dowell and Henderson in this contest, and the McDowell men now say that they have permanently withdrawn their offer to Gen. Henderson to take him into camp and abandon Mr. Russell in his favor if he will withdraw from the clerkship fight. To this the Henderson men retort that there has never been a moment when Mr. Henderson was not at least as sure of victory as was Mr. McDowell, and that there has accordingly been no occasion to think of com-promise. The determination of the Mc-Dowell combine to withdraw their offer to General Henderson is, of course, of vast importance to Captain McKee, as it is evilent that in case the compromise had been snade he would have been wiped out. That the Henderson men feel some anxiety over the far-reaching ramifications of the Mc-Dowell combine is apparent from their cautious intimations to-night that they may soon spring a combine that will cover as many sections geographically as does the McDowell drag net, and that it will inude more representative States. It is this uncertain condition of affairs that war-rants the Indiana delegation in keeping out of all alliances for the present.

### DIAMOND MINES IN AMERICA. Are There Any Underground Gem Bonanzas in This Country!

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Americans are buying dukes this year; have no money for diamonds. Importations of those precious stones have gone away down. In 1894 they dropped to a lower point than for many years, only \$6,768,000 worth being brought to this country. The growth of luxury in the United States is fairly measured by the imports of diamonds, which in 1807 amounted to barely more than \$1,300,000. In 1880 they had

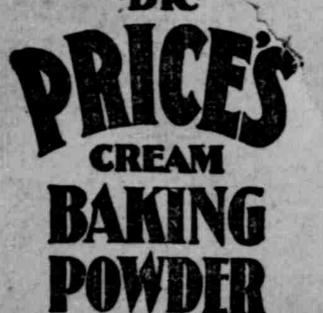
that ngure since.

base of the southern Alleghenies in Virginia and Georgia, and to another belt along the western base of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges. It is a melancholy fact that this country hardly produces an average of \$100 worth of diamonds annually. And yet there is hope ahead. Nobody can say with valing those of South Africa may struck some day within the limits of Uncle Sam's domain. Within the last few years some "finds" have been made which cause the experts of the Geological Survey to shake their heads thoughtfully. In 1876 a well-digger at Eagle, Wis., found a diamond shows the imports and exports of leading farm products in the first year of the new law, comparing them with those of the last year of the old law:

weighed twenty-four carats, being nearly as large as a pigeon's egg. Mrs. Endlich keeps it as a memento of her deceased hushand. Many other diamonds have been found in the same neighborhood, and geologists are certain that they have been brought down from the north in glacial drift. The problem is to find the source from which problem is to find the source from which they started. Apparently, they are trace able to localities where me geological for mation closely resembles that of the Sout African diamond fields. One of these is the Menominee district of northwest Wisconsi the other is to the northwest of Lake S perior, in the vicinity of Pigeon river. Some where in these regions there is a hopeful prospect for the diamond seeker.

The geological formation in the neighborhood of the South African diamond fields in very peculiar. The surface layer of the earth thereabouts was originally of bonaceous shales, that is to say, a kind of rock containing a large percentage of car-bon. Carbon, of course, is in its pure state

Awaroed Mighest Honors-World's Pair. DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Pres am Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

the sole material of the diamond. Volcanic eruptions vomited from the bowels of the earth a vast amount of molten rocks and other stuff heated to an inconceivably high temperature. By this high temperature the carbon in the shales was crystallized into flamonds. Apparently similar processes have been operative in past ages in the region of the United States referred to. Surely there is a fair prospect that the formation described may yield like results. It is wholly a guess, but it may "pan out" some day. Aside from this consideration, it may be as well to state that the science of chemistry to-day is absolutely confident that before very long it will be able to produce diamonds by artifice in the laboraory. Aiready it has made them by melting wrought fron with carbon and permitting the mixture to cool very slowly. The result is that the carbon is "crystallized out," but the crystals secured up to date have been so small as to be valueless

FOR FARMERS TO THINK OF. How the Wilson Tariff Law Is Affecting Their Interests.

Washington Letter in New York Tribune. Had the farmers of the country and those dependent on agriculture realized what the new tariff law is doing in regard to their industry, the verdict of the recent elections would probably have been ever more strongly adverse to it and the party which created it. The persons dependent on agriculture for a livelihood are, according to the census, practically one-half the population of the country. That they were unfavorably impressed with the workings of the new law is apparent, but had they known that under it the imports of farm products have more than doubled and the exports of the articles they produce fallen off 20 per cent., their expression of views at the polls would probably have been even more pointed and vigorous. Recent publications of the Bureau of Statistics make it possible to compare in detail the operations of the new tariff law in its first year with those of the McKinley law in former years. And it makes a sorry showing for the new law, and sustains fully the predictions made by Republicans during its discussion.

It will be remembered that the Republicans warned the low-tariff people that they were opening American markets to the agricultural products of other parts of the world by the reduction in duty they were adopting and that no adequate compensaports. It was a favorite theory of the free-traders, however, that the opening of American doors to the products of the world would in some mysterious way cause a larger demand abroad for American productions. That this was not true is shown by the fact that American exports in the first year of the new tariff law fell off nearly \$75,000,000, while the imports increased nearly \$100,000,000. So it appears that, instead of increasing imports resulting in an improved

export business, the reverse was true, and while this country was being overrun with foreign merchandise and productions, the American market abroad was falling off at the rate of \$75,000,000 a year. While this is true in general terms of all the industries of the country, it seems that the great agricultural class is the worst sufferer, and a study of the work of the new law and international commerce since it went into effect presents a deplorable state of affairs as to its effect on agri-culturists and those dependent on them. It would seem that the framers of the new tariff law especially intended it to bear heavily on the farmer. Warned as they were by the Republicans when the bill was under discussion that the result would be an increase in imports of the articles produced by agriculture, they persisted in lowering duties. The result is seen in an increase of about 20 per cent, in the articles imported by Canada, which finds in the United States the chief market for her products, while people who have visited that country this season say that the Canadians

are now clamoring for a still further reduc-But it is in a study in detail of the work of the law, especially in regard to farm products, that its disastrous effects on the farmers of the country are seen.
The chief agricultural imports are
live animals, bread-stuffs, eggs, flax,
feathers, fruits, hay, hemp, hides,
hops, provisions, rice, seeds, tobacco, vegetables and wool. In every one of these the importations of the first twelve months under the new law are greater than in the corresponding twelve months of the previous year under the McKiniey law, On the other hand, the exports of farm products have fallen off almost as surely and steadily. The chief articles of export of the farm are hay, hops, vegetables, oll-cake and meal, seeds, corn, wheat, flour and provisions, including meats of all sorts. In every one of these classes the exports of the first twelve months under the new law are less than those of the preceding twelve months under the McKinley law. Of the long list of agricultural imports named every one shows increased importations, while of the articles of export named every one shows a reduction of exports. This list of articles of importation includes those which come into competition with

those which come into competition with products of this country, and omits such as are not produced here, and whose increased importation does not unfavorably affect the farmer. Among those which do affect the producers of the country, however, it is found that the increased importation is from 50 to 400 per cent., while the falling off in exports is almost as strongly marked. The tables given below show in detail the imports and exports of agricultural prod-ucts in the first year of the new law, compared with the imports and exports of the same classes of articles in the preceding twelve months under the McKinley law. diamonds, which in 1867 amounted to barely more than \$1,300,000. In 1880 they had reached nearly \$11,000,000; in 1890, \$13,000,000; in 1892, \$14,000,000. This was high-water mark. They have fallen off to less than went into effect Aug. 23, 1804, and the years eceding and succeeding Sept. 1 of It seems more than surprising that no year, therefore, cover accurately the first diamond mines have ever been discovered year of the new law and the last year of in the United States. Occasional gems of the old one. It will be seen by a study of this kind have been picked up in various | the tables that the imports of live animals States, the conclusion drawn from such discoveries being that they are restricted althe new law, those of eggs 110 per cent., most wholly to a belt along the eastern flax 140 per cent., feathers 220 per cent., base of the southern all the new law, those of eggs 110 per cent. hay 100 per cent., hemp 140 per cent., hides 140 per cent., seeds over 200 per cent., and wool over 400 per cent. Taking the total imports of the class coming into competition with the farmers of the country, the imports were increased more than 100 per

cent, in value, as against the preceding year, while of the exports the falling off was from 10 to 50 per cent. It may be re-marked by way of explanation that of fruits only such as come into competition with the products of this country were taken into consideration in making up the accompanying statement.

The following table, taken from the official records of the Treasury Department, shows the imports and exports of leading

Animals 8968,359	\$2,121,52
Breadstuffs 2.401.027	2,895,29
Eggs 161.328	341,28
Flax 1.101.347	2,545,61
Feathers 910.981	3,077,95
	5,335,49
	1,658,33
	632,46
	24,623,26
Hops 382,875	601,18
Provisions 1,824,700	2,037,53
Rice 2,566,089	3,497,16
Seeds 2,361,813	7.146.50
Tobacco 13,005,715	14,389,38
I regulation outs, en	3,858,77
Wool 6,299,934	32,589,79
Totals	\$107,343,52
	\$800,00
Hops 3,752,213	1,849,89
Vegetables 2.072.974	1,775,55
Officake and meal 9 442 045	8,070.03
Seeds 8 038 558	2.972.24
	10 020 40
Without 67 707 100	19,032,40
	Breadstuffs         2,201,027           Eggs         161,328           Flax         1,101,347           Feathers         910,981           Fruits         4,659,364           Hay         846,739           Hemp         266,352           Hides         10,480,562           Hops         582,875           Provisions         1,824,709           Rice         2,566,089           Seeds         2,361,813           Tobacco         13,005,715           Vegetables         3,083,400           Wool         6,299,934           Totals         \$51,414,844           -Exports           Hay         \$924,916           Hops         3,752,213           Vegetables         2,072,974           Oflcake and meal         9,442,045           Seeds         8,038,558           Corn         31,207,331

Flour ....... 78,062,212 Provisions ....... 169,831,131 59,226,244 155, 493, 282 Totals .........\$371,125,299

Twenty-Four Pounds at Birth. New York Special. John J. Mackey is a small man and is employed as porter. He is the proud father of a baby girl which weighed a few hours after its birth, Sunday night, twenty-four and one-half pounds.

The child is perfectly formed and unusually vigorous. The parents are neither

of them tall, and the unusual size of their offspring is considered a marvel. The average weight of a newly-born baby is be-tween seven and eight pounds. An eleven-pound baby is considered unusual.

The Ever-Blooming Stuart. Washington Press. On the last great day, Dan Stuart will be found hurrying around enthusiastically shouting: "I have now found a place where Corbett and Fitzsimmons can pull off their fight and protection guaranteed." It will be just his luck to have Gabriel blow his horn for dinner precisely at that

## SUNDAY LAW BROKEN

REV. FATHER O'BRIEN SPEAKS OF IT IN HIS TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

Reference to the Spectacle of the City's Magistrate Stiffing His Conscience.

The first of a series of Sunday night temperance entertainments to be under the auspices of the Knights of Father Mathew was given last night at Masonic Hall. The wretched condition of the weather doubtless kept a great many people at home, but notwithstanding the storm, a good sized audience was present. Rev. James A. O'Brien, assistant curate at St. John's, delivered the address of the evening. Father O'Brien is a newcomer to the diocese of Indiana, and last night was his first appearance at a public entertainment. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability as an orator, and his remarks in defense of the temperance cause were listened to with interest.

Much of the blame for the liquor curse he laid at the door of municipal govern-ment. Saloons and brothels are licensed and tolerated, and the men who are reble for the laws that create these aces in many instances patronize them. Father O'Brien thought it a shameful pectacle to see a good man who has been raised to the position of chief magistrate of a city stiffe his conscience to the evils about him and let them continue. The reverend father had witnessed gross violations of the laws right here in Indianapolis. He had seen hundreds of men come out of saloons not a hundred miles from St. John's Church on Sunday mornings while the services were being held inside the cathedral. While on his way to administer to the sick and dying he had met young men carrying cans of beer. He was proud that the ranks of such organizations as the Knights of Father Mathew contain men and women who are not afraid to do battle with this evil. It was lamentable. he said, that temperance people must be called cranks and enthusiasts. He would be proud to be called one. Columbus was a crank and an enthusiast: Pasteur was a crank and an enthusiast; Father Mathew was a crank and an enthusiast, but his cause was the cause of God, and the men name have a beautiful gospel to preach.
Father OBrien made the assertion that a saloon he had found poverty in the neighborhood, but he did not mean to say that poverty made the saloon. It is the saloon that makes poverty. The diagnosis of the drunkard is thus: Make a man drunk and he will run the gamut of the whole category of sin. Father O'Brien appealed to his hearers in the name of the Master to array themselves against the men who persist in selling liquor on Sunday. "If the keepers home despoiled by drink. He sometimes viewed the drunkard in the light of a murderer, he said, and he felt that he must refuse to perform his priestly office in the

last hours of such a man. "Don't call me to a drunkard when he is dying." he concluded, "for I would as leave give the sacred oils to a hog or a horse as to a drunkard when he is dying." The address of Father O'Brien was followed by an excellent programme of music and speeches by other enthusiastic tem-perance men. Rev. Father Bessonies made a brief but strong temperance speech and was heartily applauded. P. J. Kelleher delivered a stirring speech and favored the audience with an appropriate recitation en-titled "The Face on the Floor."

HIS VIEWS ON TEMPERANCE.

Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk Attributes the Drink Evil to the Rich Clauses. Christian Church, yesterday advanced some thoughts on the temperance question that are not exactly in accordance with the views of a large majority of the church people of the city. He said that while the advocacy of temperance was laudable, there could be intemperance in it the same as in other things. He said he did not want to be led into intemperance in his remarks on the subject. He said he did not believe the evil of intemperance could be legislated out of existence in a day or a year; it might take centuries, but he thought the proper thing to do is to continue the crusade against it. good advocate of temperance, he said, because they believed he did not vote the right way. He attributed the evil of intemperance more to the richer classes and employers of labor than to those addicted to the habit. He thought the cutting down of wages and the unreasonably small wages paid in some lines of work caused men to seek drink as a means of drowning their trouble; men who would remain sober if given an opportunity to make their lives

SALOONS DOING BUSINESS. No Arrests Made, However, by the Po-

lice Yesterday. No arrests were made by the police for liquor law violations yesterday, although a usual. The salogas on the "levee" did considerable business. Men were seen entering the back bar room at Henry Smith's through the restaurant as late as 12 o'clock last night. It was reported by reliable au-thority that "anything wanted" could be had at Tron's. It is known that a number of other places were open. At Orstendorf's, on North Illinois street, the illuminated sign was lighted and the upstairs rooms open, ready to receive customers.

SOROSIS REVENGED.

Elects the Chief Officers at the Convention of Women's Clubs. New York Evening Sun.

The second day's session of the first con-Women's Christian Association building, in Brooklyn. The morning meeting was devoted to business and when the president, Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, called the assemblage to order the large lecture room was filled to its utmost capacity. The session was devoted to the election of officers and to the reports of special committees on municipal reform, political study clubs, legislation affecting women and children and other subjects of an equally deep and in-

clubs in New York are woman suffragists, but this subject is tabooed in the convention, because representation in the federation is allowed only to nonsectarion and nonpolitical clubs. One delegate expressed the belief this morning that the federation met to elect officers and another said it was to show the inferiority of man. The

That society says that the county dele gates have been trying to run things, and they are determined not to allow it. The Sorosis delegates have considered that their age (the age of the club) should warrant their conducting in their own way the federation of which it calls itself the mother. Therefore, their indignation was great when, yesterday, a rural delegate called the society egotistical and the other rural dele-gates completed their discomfiture by run-ning in an anti-Sorosis nominating commit-

This morning that anti-machine commit-tee reported Mrs. Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga, for president; Mrs. Jennie D. Lozier, of Sorosis, for vice president, and the other officers of the past year to continue in their places. When 198 women gather to elect a president there is bound to be a tiff of some sort, and, therefore, a lively time was expected to-day.

One of the members of the Brooklyn Woman's Club at the opening of the meeting disclosed a part of the object of the convention. It was shopping. This woman explained that she had received many letters from rural delegates asking about the stores in New York and Brooklyn. She begged leave to say that in Brooklyn there were as many bargains obtainable as in the city which adjoins it. For the sum of 5 cents any delegate could procure at the of-fice a handbook on shopping. This mo-mentous matter being dsposed of the con-vention proceeded to business. The secretary called the roll and reported 134 delegates present. There arose a discussion as to whether alternates could vote. Mrs. A. M. Palmer asked the secretary if she knew who were present, and that officer confessed that she had forgotten to check off the names of those absent. There was an election at hand, so this was a matter of importance. It was, after much discussion, decided that where a dele-

was entitled to a vote for each society, and the secretary was ordered to call the roll

check the count and prevent any stuffing of the ballot boxes, a delegate suggested that the delegates stand and be coun There were many objections to this and the president announced a new axiom which holds in women's meetings. "It must be taken for granted that every one will cheat if she can.

This aroused some indignation, and on motion the convention decided that they need not further check the secretary. Mrs. Charles Freeman, of the nominating committee, reported the following ticket:
President, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga; vice president, Mrs. Jennie D. Lozier, of Sorosis; recording secretary, Mrs. F. D. Vose; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. D. Chapin; treasurer, Mrs. John D. Mc-

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake started opposition to the anti-machine ticket by declaring that she was not a Sorosis delegate, but if the Angel Gabriel was on the other ticket, even were he a woman, she would oppose him if she could vote for Mrs. There was great applause from the city members. Mrs. Helmuth, president of So-

rosis, declared that Mrs. Croley had no been elected as president of Sorosis, and she nominated her again for the office.

"Hear! Hear!" cried the Sorosis delegates, clapping their hands. The country members tried to force through the acceptance of the report of the nominating committee on a motion, but failed.

Mrs. Croly asked the delegates not to vote for her, and then the federation pro-

vote for her, and then the federation proceeded to the election of officers.

The tellers announced the vote. Mrs. Croly received sixty-five votes and Mrs. Walworth forty-five. There were tremendous cheers from the Sorosis faction, who, despite the snub dealt them yesterday, won. They arose, waved their handker-chiefs triumphantly and made a lively demonstration

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, another Sorosis representative, was elected vice president y a large majority, and it was seen that Sorosis had everything its own way.

The advocates of the regular ticket made a futile effort to save their slate, but Sorosis was seeking revenge for yesterday's squelching, and got it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. (From the Bowen-Merrill Company.) "One of the few books which I can return to and reread every six or seven years is this book of Gilbert White's. It has a perennial charm." So says John Burroughs in an introduction to the "Natural History of Selborne, and Observations on Nature," by Gilbert White. The author was one of those close observers and students of nature who pursue the study from love of it and with-out any ambition to shine as a discoverer or writer. Yet he has a charming literary and women who have been knighted in his style, and his observations are related in have a heautiful cospel to preach. cords the results of his studies of nature in the vicinity of a typical English village, and its simple and wholesome style makes it very pleasant reading. It is beautifully illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Robert Grant, author of "The Opinions of a Philosopher," and other pleasant books, has written a new one. "The Art of Living" treats of real life from a point of view at once practical and philosophical. Among the topics treated are "Income," "The Dwelling," "The Use of Time," "The Conyourselves," he said. "Make them feel the lash of the law." In concluding Father O'Brien pictured the woeful condition of a ter in literary workmarkly and the masster in literary workmanship. The book is a pleasant one to read and is coplously and beautifully illustrated by Bibson and other noted artists. Cloth, ornamented, gilt top, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

> "L'Avril," by Paul Margueritte, is a pretty and simply told story, the scene of which is laid in southern France. The charm of the book lies in its artistic study of a young girl's nature and of a friendship between two old friends reunited after long years of separation. The young girl is an invalid, a disappointment in love having undermined her health. But change and new friends quickly cure her; even her broken heart is beautifully mended. The story is translated from the French by Helen M. Dole and published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. in the Falence library. Cloth, \$1.

Charles Scribner's Sons have issued book form "Miss Jerry," by Alexander Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, of the Third Black. The story has been read by the author before many college, social and lit-erary clubs and in several lecture courses, accompanied by lantern illustrations. In its present form it is illustrated with artistic photographic engravings. The story itself is a bright love story in monologue, and, in connection with the illustrations, might be called a picture play. Cloth, \$1.

A pleasant and instructive book in a way s "Inmates of My House and Garden," by Mrs. Brightwen. The author is English. and the book is a series of close studies of natural objects in and near her own home. The subjects of study include some domestic animals, and pets, birds and plants, The sketches are well written and have the evident merit of originality. The book is prettily illustrated. Cloth, \$1.25. Macmillan

"Cousin Anthony and I" is the title given to a volume of essays by Edward S. Martin, which he designates as "Some views of ours about divers matters and various aspects of life." The essays treat of "Readers and Reading," "Civilization and Culture," "Ourselves and Other People," "Certain Assets of Age," and other topics literary and social. They are in a thoughtful vein and well written. Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Alice Morse Earle, who has been doing some good work in the field of early New a series of character sketches and incidents in colonial history in which women of that time were prominenet actors. The sketches and the pictures of domestic and social life in the colonial period are drawn with historical accuracy. Cloth. \$1.50. Hough-

is a sequel to "Little Mr. Thimblefinger and His Queer Country." and continues the charming series of stories and adventures begun in the earlier book. The illustrations ous and the binding is attractive. Cloth, \$2. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

vention of the State Federation of Women's The Student's Edition of Irving's Works Clubs was held this morning at the Young (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is intended for the The Student's Edition of Irving's Works literature and of reading classes. The edit-ing and annotating is done by Professor Phelps, of Yale College, and the edition is well calculated to meet the requirements of the colleges for matriculation examinations in English literature. "The Sketch Book," third in the series, is at hand. Price, \$1.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have Issued "A Singular Life," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Just what the object of all these reports was is unknown. Indeed, as to the exact object of the convention there is a deal of mystery. The majority of the delegates representing the ninety and nine women's a well-balanced story. Nevertheless it is worth reading. Cloth. \$1.25.

> Houghton, Mifflin & Co. reprint "A Question of Faith," by L. Dougall, author of "The Zeitgeist," etc. Under the guise of a story, the scene of which is laid in England, it treats of some of the mysteries of life. The story is in a minor key, and its ending leaves rather a sad impression.

"A New Alice in the Old Wonderland" he taking title of a new juvenile book. It presents an odd mixture of real life and fairy life, but none of its incredible hap-penings are too incredible for children. It is copiously illustrated Cloth, \$1.50. Phil-adelphia: G. B. Lippincott Co.

Under the title "The Life of Nancy," Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish a volume of short stories by Sarah Orne Jewett. Be-sides the story which gives its title to the volume there are nine others, most of them stories of New England life, and all bright and wholesome. Cloth, \$1.25

"The Blessing of Cheerfulness," by the Rev. J. R. Miller, inculcates the cultivation of a cheerful disposition as a duty. It is a helpful little book, and the world would be much brighter if its teachings were universally followed. Cloth, 35 cents. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

"Little Miss Phoebe Gay." by Helen Dawes Brown, is a bright, wholesome story, or rather, fifteen short stories in one, of a little girl's life. A pleasant vein of humor runs through the book, and it has a suggestion of personal reminiscence. Cloth, \$1. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Art of Living Long and Happily," by Henry Hardwicke, contains many excellent suggestions touching things conducive to happiness and longevity. Cloth, \$1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Books Received. "Wild Rose, a Tale of the Mexican Fron-

tler," by Francis Francis, author of "Sad-die and Moccasin." Cloth, \$1. New York: gate represented more than one society she Macmillan & Co. again.

A committee was appointed to keep check on the secretary. In order to further New York.

"A Bid for Fortune," a novel, by Guy Boothby. Published in the Town and Country library series, by D. Appleton & Co.,

AN ENGLISH WRITER ON THE DUTY OF HIS OWN AND OTHER NATIONS.

Suggestions Which, if Made Effective, Might Result in Improvement-American Influence.

James Bryce, in The Century.

Having no idea of responsibility to its subjects, and not recognizing any duty to promote their welfare, the so-called government of Turkey has been at all times inaccessible to the considerations by which civilized governments are moved, or to which they must at any rate-even the worst of them-profess to defer. Hence the difficulty of making any impression on the Turks by remonstrance or persuasion. Nothing moves them but fear. They are, however, most of them, so purblind, so incapable of looking forward or around and foreseeing the action of the causes now in motion, that they cannot be made to learn by experience, or to realize that the course they are pursuing must at no distant date involve the ruin of their power. These faults have been aggravated during the last few years by the policy of the present Sultan, who leaves very little to his ministers, is jealous of any talent that shows itself among them, tries to direct everything himself, and is, in fact, largely swayed by a camarilla of ignorant personal attendants and hangers-on at the palace. There are some able Mohammedans in Constantinople who detest the present regime and see its perils. Now and then a good governor is found in the provinces, who tries to improve the local administration. But the able men are never listened to, and the good governor is speedily recalled. In every government more depends upon the men who administer than upon the system; but in a despotic government men are everything. In Turkey the men and the system are equally corrupt; and to try to reform the Turkish monarchy is like trying to repair a ship with rotten

Why does not such a government go to three great European powers, which has had the effect of preventing two of them from annexing what remains of Turkish territory. Another is the fact that the Mussulman population, being in the majority, is so fanatically ill disposed to the Christians (who are the greatest sufferers) that it is not only willing to help the government to hold the Christians down, but even disposed to tolerate evils which would produce Mussulman insurrections were there no Christians in the country, There is, however, a great deal of latent discontent among the Mohammedans, and but for the fatalism which Islam engenders, and which has made the masses listless and resigned, one may doubt whether even jealousy of the Christians would suffice to prevent outbreaks. The third reason is the enormous advantage which modern weap-ons give to a government which can raise money to purchase them. Two centuries ago insurrections were far easier and more likely to succeed than now, because the insurgents were more on a level with regular troops than they are in these days of swift-firing guns and rifles of long range. There is little ground for hoping for any speedy extinction of the Turkish power by natural causes.

WHAT CAN BE DONE? If, then, it is going to last some time longer, can nothing at all be done, if not to reform it, yet to abate its evils? Experience has shown that there is only one way of reforming an Oriental government, and that is by putting it into leading strings, by either superseding the chief officials and putting Europeans in their place, or else by giving them European adjutants who shall virtually direct them. This

might be done in Turkey if the European powers were willing. But it would be necessary practically to supersede the Sultan-that is to say, to prevent him from inter-fering either with administrative policy or with appointments. And it is a method which, though capable of being efficiently worked by a directing and protecting power, as England works it in the minor pro-tected states of India, cannot be well ap-plied, at least on a large scale, by three or four powers conjointly, because each would suspect the other of obtaining some advantage for itself.

Another expedient would be to detach from the rest of the empire those parts of the country where disorders were most frequent, placing them under a specially constituted administration. This was done in the case of the Lebanon, and with very good results. It has been proposed for Argood results. It has been proposed for Armenia, and would probably succeed there. If the powers chiefly concerned were to compel the Sultan to erect Armenia into a distinct province, with a European governor who should be irremovable except with the consent of those powers, who should control the revenues of the province and maintain out of them a strong police, and who should be free to introduce administrative and judicial reforms, the country might in ten years' time be brought into the same perfect order, and obtain a meas-"Mr. Rabbit at Home," by Joel Chandler Herris, author of the "Uncle Remus" books, is a sequel to "Little Mr. Thimblefinger and His Queer Country". ulation would gravitate; so it is to feared that this course, however promis-ing, will not be taken.

admits must not continue. Their present plan is to introduce small changes in local government-changes too numerous to be stated here-which may give the Christians a better chance of preserving their lives and property, and to institute a commis-sion of supervision at Constantinople, with which the European embassadors may be in communication, conveying to it the reports of their consuls, and pressing it to see that justice is done in the provinces. This scheme, though somewhat compli-cated, may, in the opinion of several judicious British and American residents, be made to work. But it will require the closest attention by the European consuls and embassadors, and the most unremitting pressure must be brought to bear on the Sultan if its provisions are not to be neg-lected or evaded in practice. Nothing but fear and threats will move a government which has up till now never expressed the slightest penitence nor shown the slightest remorse for the Sassoun massacre, nor taken any serious step to put an end to the hideous prison tortures which the British embassy has so often brought to its notice. AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

One closing word as to the influence which America may exert in these questions. She has very wisely, and very fortunately for herself, abstained from joining in any of the treaties which determine the relations of European powers to one another; and she has neither obtained any such legal right to interfere for the protection of the native Eastern Christians, nor incurred any such responsibility toward them, as is the case with the six great powers. But she has missionaries in many parts of Turkey, whom, and whose churches and schools, constantly threatened by local Turkish governors, she is entitled to protect; and she has the enormous advantage of being obviously disinterested in all Mediterranean questions, having nothing to gain for herself in that region of the world. Hence, any action taken by her, either on behalf of her missionaries or from sentiments of humanity and sympathy for the oppressed and persecuted, cannot be misunderstood by the Turks or misrepresented by the press of continental Europe, as that press constantly misrepresents the action of England, though in interfering on behalf of the Armenians England has not, and cannot have, any selfish motive. The position of America is therefore a very strong one. The appearance of her gun-boats off Turkish ports has before now had a wholesome effect upon the Turkish mind; and these gunboats would do well to appear promptly whenever the rights of her citizens and the safety of their educational establishments are threatened. At Constantinople much depends also upon the capacity and the firmness of the envoy who embodies and speaks the will of a for-Dark as the prospect before those unhappy people may at present seem, no one who remembers the calamities they have siready endured and survived will despair

of their future. During ten centur'es of humiliation and suffering they have clung to their faith, when at any moment by renouncing it they might have obtained com-

plete equality with their oppressors. Alone of all races that once inhabited the inland regions of western Asia, the Armenian have retained their language, their national feeling and their hold upon the soil. A race with so much natural vigor, so much tenacity of life, and so much capacity for assimilating and using modern ideas, cannot be destined to extinction, and may some day, when countries that were among the earliest homes of civilization have been delivered from the tyranny of the Turk, help to repeople those now desolate and poverty stricken lands, and restore to them

some measure of their ancient prosperity A Thanksgiving Question. Are you ready for Thanksgivin', People all? Are you thankful you're a-livin', When you see the ax a-gleamin'

Where the turkey gobbler's dreamin',

Don't it set your eyes a-beamin', People all? You will meet with each relation, From the outskirts of the Nation. People all; If nothin' serious checks us An' no absent turkeys vex us, We will dine with Maine an' Texas,

With cousins, aunts from Pinchville, An' the relatives from Lynchville, People all; While glad bells give a greetin' We will have a happy meetin', An' the Lord bless what we're eatin',

-Atlanta Constitution.

POWER OF THE CZAR. He Defers Much to Advisers and the

Will of the Nation. In the course of his recent conversation with M. De Blowitz in Paris, the Russian foreign minister, Prince Lobanoff, said:
"It is a great mistake to believe that our Emperor expresses his own will, nothing but his will, and that that will becomes the will of the nation. When the Emperor expresses his will it must be understood that that will has already become the will of the nation, and that it has imposed itself on a certain select few of the nation who understand it and completely personify it. It is they, the chosen few, who cause it to penetrate the highest circles until it reaches even the mind of the Emperor. His counselors impress the idea upon him as an inspiration of the loftiest and truest wisdom. It becomes part of the atmosphere by which he is surrounded. It sinks into his mind and he in his turn undertakes to spread it abroad among the people

pieces, according to the law of nature which happily provides that corruption and weakness bring dissolution in their train? There that one man, by one stroke of the pen, restored the moral life and a human consciousness to millions of individuals who were sunk in slavery? No. The idea of the liberation of the serfs had fermented for long years in certain minds, either from instinct or from reason. To the Emperor is given the honor, because it was he who had the energy to take it in hand, and he alone was in a position to carry it through, but the idea germinated first among the people. It was first the vague conception of certain superior minds. It took shape and penetrated up to the imperial palace. Then the Emperor, seeing that the time was ripe and that the measure was necessary, by his supreme authority and formal will made the scheme a reality. Yet by this act of emancipation the Emperor Alexander II has none the less obtained everlasting glory, which must be proclaimed because it will be bestowed upon him by history. It was owing to his energetic will, to his persistent inflexibility, in spite of the advice of some of the most in-fluential persons of his immediate en-

fluential persons of his immediate entourage, that that emancipation was brought about—a reform which was one of the most daring of modern times and which has remained a blessing not only for Russia, but for civilization as a whole.

"The task of an absolute Emperor in a dominion so vast as that of Russia is a crushing one far exceeding the strength of one man, however great may be his capacity for work or his intelligence. The Emperor Alexander III, with his loyal devotion to his duties, wished to accomplish his task—the whole of his task. He sometimes remained at his desk up to 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and then fell upon his bed utterly worn out. He died in the flower of his age, entirely owing, I am convinced, to an age, entirely owing. I am convinced, to an excess of hard work. Consequently, as you see, when people talk of Russian Emperors as sovereigns whose single will directs the great empire, such remarks are absurd. The Emperor is the head, he is the soul of the nation. He represents its will, and therein lies our strength. But he calls to his aid auxiliaries who are working for the same auxiliaries who are working for the same end as the Emperor, and attached to the same round of duties, and they give Russia the force secured by unity of action and preserve it from the inconveniences of a single paramount power without counter-

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